Flashback

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"Fayetteville Freddie" Hawn
A Good Life in Baseball

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http://www.washcohistoricalsociety.org
(479) 521-2970

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Preserving our past for future generations

Volume 70 Winter 2020 Number 4

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Fayetteville native Fred Hawn paid his baseball dues as a catcher/manager for minor league teams like the Fayetteville Educators before becoming a scout for the St. Louis Cardinals in the 1950s and '60s. Dan Durning won the Lessie Stringfellow Read Prize for his entertaining article on "Fayetteville Freddie."
The "baseball card" on the cover is based on a design for a Babe Ruth card.

The following article is the winner of the 2020 Lessie Stringfellow Read prize awarded annually by the Washington County Historical Society for the best article about Fayetteville.

"Fayetteville Freddie" Hawn: A Good Life in Baseball

By Dan Durning

> *"We'll say this for Fayetteville Freddie – He is a hustling skipper and a likable guy." Carl Bell (sports columnist),* Northwest Arkansas Times, *January 26, 1942, p. 6.*
>
> *"Most popular of Fayetteville managers was Fred Hawn, a home-town boy." W.J. Lemke,* The Fayetteville Angels *(no date, probably 1952)*
>
> *"'Trader' Hawn [should] stay with baseball – because he is to baseball, as far as Fayetteville history is concerned, a lot like W.J. Lemke is to journalism in Arkansas.... The good ones never quit." Alan Gilbert. "Our Town: An Angel Revisited."* Northwest Arkansas Times, *July 8, 1972, p. 3.*

If you were a young baseball player in Arkansas, Missouri, or Oklahoma during the 1950s and 1960s, and if you had a modicum of talent as a pitcher or hitter, you hoped that a man named Fred Hawn would show up to watch you pitch a no hitter or hit four home runs or, preferably, both. Perhaps after such a game, you thought, Hawn would pull a contract and a bonus check from his pocket, and you would be on your way to play for the St. Louis Cardinals.

Hawn could do that because he was a Cardinals' scout. He signed

Dan Durning, a Fayetteville native, played third base and pitched for McIlroy Bank (Little League), UCT (Babe Ruth League), and Holsum Bread (American Legion). Unable to secure a professional baseball contract, he earned a Ph.D. in Public Policy from the University of California, Berkeley, after which he taught at Duke University and was on the faculty of the University of Georgia for 18 years. Retired, he now lives in Birch Bay, Washington.

Fred ("Fayetteville Freddie") Hawn standing on a baseball field, ca. 1930-1945. The photo is from MC L541 Item #576, Walter J. Lemke Papers. Courtesy of Special Collections, University of Arkansas Libraries, Fayetteville.

such future major leaguers as Lindy and Von McDaniel from nearby Oklahoma, Jim King from Elkins (Washington County), Hal Smith from Barling (Sebastian County), and Wally Moon from Bay (Craighead County). Maybe, young players thought, I could be next.

Of course, most of the would-be bonus babies did not know much about Hawn, a "broken-nose" ex-catcher dressed in a thin short-sleeved shirt with two front pockets, pleated pants, straw hat, and two-toned dress shoes.[1] They didn't know that for nearly 15 years he had paid his dues as a 5'8," 165-pound catcher and player-manager on the lowest levels of professional baseball's minor leagues. And they likely didn't know that in 1934 he had co-owned, managed, and played for Fayetteville's first professional baseball team, becoming one of the city's best known figures and earning the moniker, "Fayetteville Freddie." If they had known, perhaps they would have been inspired by the story of a man who parlayed modest athletic talent, tremendous grit, and an outsized personality into local fame and a long career in a sport he loved. If he could do it, the would-be major leaguers might have thought, so can I.

"Fayetteville Freddie's" Early Years

Fred Arthur Hawn was born in Huntsville, Arkansas, on September 26, 1906.[2] His parents Carl (1882-1919) and Mary Olga Baker Hawn (1884-1970), moved with Fred and Jack, Fred's older brother, to Fayetteville in 1915 to open a secondhand store.[3] Fred's name first appeared in the local paper in May 1916 when he was hospitalized with lockjaw.[4]

Hawn's childhood was scarred by two tragedies. In July 1918, his brother Jack was accidentally shot dead as he (age 13), Freddie (age 12), and Lowry Nunnelly (age 13), a neighborhood kid, were "playing soldier." According to the front-page newspaper account of the incident, Nunnelly was using a shotgun as a toy when it discharged:

The trigger apparently was touched accidentally when the Hawn lad gave the command "halt" and the Nunnally (sic) boy lowered the gun from his shoulder to the ground. It was not known that the weapon was loaded.... Both children had the desire to become soldiers and they drilled frequently.... No blame is attached by relatives of the unfortunate lad.[5]

Just over 14 months later, on October 20, 1919, Fred's father killed himself.[6] His wife attributed his suicide to poor health.

As a teenager living with his widowed mother on North College Avenue, Hawn tried his hand playing different sports. In 1920, he joined the Fayetteville Tigers, a football team made up of high school freshmen and some grammar-school boys. When the team played the Springdale "Scrubs," Hawn was the team's quarterback, and "Lowry Nunnely" (sic) – the boy who had shot his brother – was its halfback.[7]

In September 1921, about the time he turned 15, Hawn boxed Fay Lewis in the second match of a 10-match exhibition staged by the Rotary Club at the Lyric Theater to raise money for a school playground and athletic field. According to the newspaper report of the event, the four-round fight was pretty even, but Hawn may have won "by a shade."[8]

A couple of days later, a story in the local paper described the efforts of Lowry Nunnelly (again) to help create a football conference in Northwest Arkansas in which Fayetteville High School would compete. Nunnelly was the captain of Fayetteville's team, and Fred Hawn was a tackle.[9]

Sixteen-year-old Fred Hawn caught in Spring 1923 for the University High School baseball team, the champions of Northwest Arkansas. His batting average was .363. The team had several sluggers, and Hawn's batting average was only the seventh best of the starters.[10]

Likely, Freddie was called upon as a teenager to earn money to help support himself and his mother. Perhaps that was the reason, or was one of many, he did not finish his last year in high school and instead began working at various jobs.[11] In July 1924, a few months before he turned 18, Hawn joined the National Guard. Among the jobs he held in the years that followed were delivering medicine on a motorcycle for the Quaker and Palace Drug Stores, lifeguarding, and managing a bowling alley. He often refereed basketball games in Northwest Arkansas, including some University of Arkansas games. While doing these jobs, he – of course – never quit playing baseball.[12]

Breaking into Professional Baseball

At some point in his youth, Hawn decided that he wanted to be a professional baseball player, a goal not easily attained. Competition in the 1920s for spots on pro teams was fierce; thousands of young men throughout the United States dreamed of getting paid to play baseball, but few did and most of those played briefly before they were sent home. When the Great Depression hit, young players became more desperate for the chance to earn a living – or even a few bucks – on the ball field. Despite

the intense competition and the great odds against success, Hawn found ways to keep playing baseball.

Hawn's first steps toward entering professional baseball came in Spring 1926, when he tried out for the Fort Smith Twins, a team in the Class C Western Association. Although the 19-year-old did not make the final cut, he became a stand-by "reserve" available to join the club if needed. He tried out again in 1927 but still was not put on the Twins' roster.[13] He spent most of the summers from 1925 through 1928 playing amateur baseball in Fayetteville, where he was admired for his hustle and competitive spirit.[14]

Finally, in 1929, Hawn turned pro. According to local newspaper reports, he was signed as a catcher by the Independence (Kansas) Oilers, another team in the Class C Western Association.[15] His Fayetteville fans were thrilled: a group of city residents made a train excursion on May 19 to Muskogee to watch him and the Independence Oilers play there. He rewarded them by hitting a double and a triple. And on July 21, about 75 Fayetteville fans traveled to Fort Smith to see "Freddie" and the Oilers battle the Fort Smith Twins. At that game, Hawn's Fayetteville fan club gifted him a travel bag.[16]

These newspaper stories about his play with the Oilers are strange because the on-line records of that team (https://www.baseball-reference.com/register/team.cgi?id=971714c2) do not show Hawn playing there in 1929. Instead, Hawn's records document that in 1929 he played for the Muscogee Chiefs, also in the Western Association, which moved to Maud (Oklahoma) near the end of the season.[17] Either the local newspaper stories about Hawn's playing with the Independence Oilers were mistaken, or that team's records for 1929 are wrong. Whatever happened to confuse the situation, Hawn's baseball records [See Tables 1 and 2, pages 150-151] show only the record of his play in Muscogee and Maud.

A story in the *Fayetteville Daily Democrat* in late August 1929 noted that Hawn, "formerly of the Independence (Kan.) and Muscogee Teams of the Western Association" had returned to Fayettevile for an indefinite stay because of a injury. However, he had recovered his health in early September, and the Fort Smith Twins tapped him to play for them in the Western Association League championship series against the Shawnee (Oklahoma) team. In that series, he had two hits and a walk in three at-bats.[18] In his first year in pro baseball, 22-year-old Hawn hit a decent .261 in 68 games [See Table 2]. However, his defensive play as a catcher was shabby, with 36 errors and a fielding percentage of .856.[19]

In 1930, Hawn played again for the Muskogee Chiefs (which had returned from Maud, but in the middle of the season moved to become the Springfield Midgets), hitting only .239 in 79 games. However, his fielding improved, with only 15 errors in 68 games.[20]

Possibly because of his unimpressive batting average and the availability of better players, Hawn was not signed by a professional team to

Table 1. Fred Hawn's Career in Professional Baseball

Year	Teams	League	Class	Sponsor
1929	Muskogee/Maud Chiefs	Western Association	C	
1930	Muskogee Chiefs/ Springfield Midgets	Western Association	C	
1932	Fort Smith Twins /Muscogee Chiefs	Western Association Western Association	C	St. Louis Browns
1934*	Fayetteville Educators	Arkansas State League	D	
1935	Fayetteville Bears	Arkansas State League	D	Cedar Rapids
1936*	Fayetteville Bears	Arkansas-Missouri League	D	Cedar Rapids
1937*	Fayetteville Angels	Arkansas-Missouri League	D	Cedar Rapids
1937*	New Iberia Cardinals	Evangeline League	D	STL
1938***	Columbus (OH)	American Association	AA	STL
1939*	Monett Red Birds	Arkansas-Missouri League	D	STL
1940**	Cooleemee Cards	N. Carolina State League	D	STL
1941*	Cooleemee Cards	N. Carolina State League	D	STL
1941*	Union City Greyhounds	Kentucky-Ill.-Tenn. League	D	STL
1945*	Johnson City Cardinals	Appalachian League	D	STL

* Manager/Player
** Coach/Player
*** Coach

Source: http://www.baseball-reference.com/minors/player.cgi?id=hawn--001fre (with corrections)

play ball in 1931 and he returned only briefly in 1932 to play in 15 games, hitting a lowly .111 for the Fort Smith Twins.[21] He was again out of professional baseball in 1933. During the 1931, 1932, and 1933 seasons, except for the short time he was on the Fort Smith team, Hawn played semi-pro baseball in Northwest Arkansas. He was on the Rogers team in 1931, and in 1933 he was the player-manager of the Fayetteville All-Stars, a local semi-pro team.[22]

The Arkansas State and Arkansas-Missouri Leagues (1934-1940)

After playing in only 15 games of professional baseball over three seasons from 1931 through 1933, Hawn had to doubt that he had a future in pro ball. Nevertheless, he found an unorthodox way in 1934 to get back there: he hired himself to be the player-manager of a new team he co-owned in a new Class D league he helped create.

Hawn and V. James Ptak, who later was for many years the city's municipal judge, represented Fayetteville at organizational meetings held in March 1934 to form a new league made up of teams located in and near Northwest Arkansas.[23] To help coax the new league into existence, Hawn pledged that Fayetteville would field a team, and he then it put together with co-owner Clifford Shaw, a Fayetteville businessman. At a meeting on March 30, the Class D Arkansas State League, with Hawn

TABLE 2. FRED HAWN'S BATTING AVERAGES DURING HIS MINOR LEAGUE CAREER

Year	Games	At Bats	Hits	Batting Average
1929	68	199	52	.261
1930	79	209	50	.239
1932	15	45	5	.111
1934	65	228	51	.224
1935	9	27	12	.444
1936	101	348	100	.287
1937	83	241	50	.207
1939	81	220	39	.177
1940	19	36	4	.111
1941	83	218	49	.228
1945	26	66	18	.273
All (11 yrs)	629	1837	430	.234
Class D (8 yrs)	467	1384	323	.233
Class C (3 yrs)	162	453	107	.236

Source: http://www.baseball-reference.com/minors/player.cgi?id=hawn--001fre (with corrections)

representing Fayetteville, voted itself into existence as a member of the National Association of Professional Baseball Leagues.[24]

Once the League began operations, Hawn recruited and selected players for his Fayetteville team; when the season started, he managed the team and was its starting catcher. Thanks in large part to his efforts, the Educators – Fayetteville's first professional baseball team – opened its season on May 8, 1934. That year, the Fayetteville team played against the Bentonville Officeholders, the Siloam Springs Buffalos, and the Rogers Apple Knockers. In the years that followed, some of these teams left the league, and others joined it.

In many ways, the Fayetteville Educators team was Hawn's 1933 semi-pro Fayetteville All Stars team promoted to a professional status: seven of the opening day starters for the Eds had started for the All Stars during the previous year.[25] The Eds did not do well in the standings, and Hawn had a mediocre year as a player, hitting only .224. Even worse for him, the team's income did not cover its expenses. As J. R. Hogan explained in his fine book on Fayetteville's first baseball team, revenues came mostly from an admission charge of 25 cents for adults and 10 cents for children, and paid attendance was low from the beginning of the season. Even fewer people came to games after a June 16th windstorm blew away part of the roof over the stands at the city's Fairgrounds Park, eliminating some of its best seats.[26]

The team's expenses included salaries of $30 to $50 per month paid to each of the team's 14 or so players, the cost of transportation (as the finances got tighter, the team had to hitchhike to away games) and baseballs (two new balls per game, 80 cents each), and its share of league expendi-

Fayetteville Educators baseball team, 1934. Freddie Hawn is in the back row, 1st on the left. Bottom row: Russell "Lefty" Poole (3rd from left), Thornton "Hornbuckle Buck" Buchanan (4th from left). Other team members, positions (if in photo) unknown: Les Wilson, Cline Watson, Monroe "Monty" Johnson, Homer "Doc" Ledbetter, Parker Rushing, Allan Thomas, Dave Bush. Photo taken near Fayetteville. Courtesy Shiloh Museum of Ozark History / *Northwest Arkansas Times* Collection (S-96-61-392)

tures for such things as umpires and dues paid to a national organization of professional teams.[27] Throughout the first year of the league's operation, its teams were often on the brink of financial disaster.

In late July, the Fayetteville team – and Fred Hawn – faced a crisis. Hawn's co-owner had quit, leaving him the sole owner of a team with a $225 debt. In that Great Depression year, Hawn did not have that much money and had no prospect of getting it elsewhere. As a result, on August 1, he gave the team (along with the debt) to the League.[28] He later told a newspaper columnist, "I lost durned near everything I had."[29] Hawn was so distressed by his loss of the team that he took off a few games and gave up his position as manager. He soon returned to the Eds as a player, but the season ended early because of the league's financial woes.

After the 1934 financial failure, a group of local businessmen took ownership of the Fayetteville team, and its finances became more solid with their backing and some modest assistance from the St. Louis Cardinals' organization. Hawn was not on the Fayetteville team (renamed the Bears) during most of the 1935 season but returned at the season's end to play in nine games. In the spring, he had gone north to try out for the St. Joseph (Missouri) Saints, a team in the Class C Western League.[30] Although he appeared on the Saints' roster and in the team picture pub-

lished on opening day in the St. Joseph newspaper, and he played in at least one exhibition game, Hawn never took the field for a regular-season game with the Saints.[31]

As the 1936 season approached, the Fayetteville Bears were looking for a new manager and had plenty of possible candidates. One of them was Hawn, and Al Williams, a sportswriter for the *Fayetteville Daily Democrat*, made a persuasive argument in his newspaper column that the scrappy former owner-manager would be the best man to lead the team. Williams wrote:

> *Fred is a youthful veteran.... He is a smart catcher, a keen baseball strategist, a class handler of ballplayers and particularly gifted in imparting his workable knowledge of the game to impressionable rookie players....* [32]

His advocacy succeeded: On March 2, 1936, the paper announced that the local team owners had selected the "antediluvian" Hawn, the "ancient mariner," to manage the team. At the time, Hawn was 29 years old."

During the 1936 season, Hawn played the best baseball of his career. In 101 games, his batting average was .287, well above his lifetime average of .234. At one point in the season, he had a 19-game hitting streak.[33] At the time, the Bears catcher-manager probably was "the most popular and revered baseball figure in Fayetteville," and even fans of opposing teams, who often razzed him, admired him for his "hard aggressive play and good sportsmanship."[34]

To celebrate his success, the Bears held "Fred Hawn Day" on September 3, 1936, and before the game at the Washington County Fair Grounds, he was given an automatic shotgun and case bought with contributions from fans. The gift was awarded by Fayetteville Mayor A.D. McAllister who said that it was a token of appreciation for Hawn's hustle and sportsmanship. In noting the gift, the local newspaper praised "the local Fayetteville boy and pilot" for keeping up "a fighting spirit that has given fans lots of good ball games" even though the team was out of contention for the league champtionship. Also, on that day of celebration, a foul tip split one of his fingers, and Hawn missed the rest of the season.[35]

Hawn returned in 1937 to manage and play for the Fayetteville team, whose mascot changed from the Bears to the Angels. As in 1936, the team was indirectly a St. Louis Cardinals' farm club through a contractual affiliation with the Cardinals' Cedar Rapids minor league team. However, the 1937 affiliation agreement apparently gave the Cardinals, for the first time, a voice in deciding who would manage the team. Hawn's managerial contract was with the Cardinals and in the middle of the season, the major league team moved Hawn from the Angels to manage the New Iberia (Louisiana) Cardinals, one of its direct affiliates, in the Class D Evangeline League.[36]

Hawn got caught up in a controversy that arose in 1937 because the St. Louis Cardinals, contrary to rules set by the baseball commissioner,

Kenesaw Mountain Landis, sponsored both the Monett (Missouri) Red Birds and the Fayetteville Angels in the Arkansas-Missouri League.[37] The perpetually frowning Landis had decreed that major league teams could control only one team per minor league organization, and he held a hearing in March 1938 to investigate St. Louis's transgressions. (The ruse of saying the Cedar Rapids Cardinals – not the St. Louis Cardinals – sponsored the Fayetteville Angels team did not fool him.) He summoned Hawn to testify at the hearing. When asked what he had said in his testimony, he replied: "Well…I was so nervous that the first thing I knew, I was telling him the truth."[38] It appears that his testimony did not upset the Cardinals too much because he continued to work for the organization.

In 1938, Hawn had a year of training with the St. Louis Cardinals organization away from the Arkansas-Missouri League, but he came back to the league in 1939 to manage and play for the Monett Red Birds, the St. Louis Cardinals' remaining farm team in the league. According to Walter Lemke, the University of Arkansas journalism professor who covered the Angels for the local newspaper, Hawn's first game in Fayetteville as the manager of the Monett team attracted substantial attention:

> *The price of admission has been reduced to 10 cents to assure a big crowd for the homecoming of Fred Hawn…. Fred is pretty popular around these parts and the fans are planning to indulge a bit of razzing when Fred appears in the third-base coaching box. If he should happen into an argument with the umpire, the fans would really enjoy that.*[39]

Hawn did not play in the Monett-Fayetteville game, but Lemke got in one of his friendly digs at Hawn, who would soon be 32 years old, writing: "Fred confined his activity to walking from the bench to the third coaching box and back again. That's pretty strenuous exercise for a man his age."[40] No doubt Hawn irritated the Fayetteville crowd during the game with the "high shrill whistle" that he used in the coaching box.[41]

Hawn played in 81 games for Monett in 1939 but hit only .177. The team had a disastrous record, winning only 35 games while losing 89. One bright spot came when Hawn stepped in six times to pitch for the team. He threw a total of 21 innings, giving up 20 hits and seven earned runs. His ERA was a respectable 3.00. Lemke described one of his appearances on the mound:

> *On one occasion, Monett was leading the Angels in the latter part of the game, when the Monett pitcher showed some signs of weakening. Manager Hawn removed his pitcher and took over the mound himself. He threw a roundhouse curve that the Fayetteville fans called a "Dickson street sinker." Fred saved the game for his club. In one inning he retired three men on four pitched balls, causing the* Times *to remark, "Old Trader Horn must have had something but what it was nobody will ever know."*[42]

With stories like this, Lemke contributed substantially to Hawn's popularity throughout Northwest Arkansas. He frequently told humorous anecdotes about the colorful player-manager in his column in the *Fayetteville*

Daily Democrat (whose name changed to the *Northwest Arkansas Times* in July 1937). Although Lemke could be biting when he described Hawn's antics and kidded about his age, he considered Hawn a "lovable guy" and had "great respect for him" because "...he knew baseball and how to handle young pitchers" and he "used his noodle" to outsmart other teams and the umpires.[43] According Lemke, Hawn "loved his publicity." In his book on the Angels, he recalled, "Once, when Fred accidentally stole a base, a newspaper column described the unusual occurrence thusly: 'Hawn went into second base like a freight on the St. Paul branch of the Frisco....' Fred considered this high praise and carried the clipping around in his wallet for several years."

Hawn did not return in 1940 to manage a team in the Arkansas-Missouri League, and it was probably a good thing he did not. The league shut down in the middle of the season because of its financial failures. In Lemke's opinion, the league lasted as long as it did because of Hawn and other personable "home-town boys" like him who "supplied some good baseball plus a lot of entertainment."[44]

Fred Hawn: Working for the Cardinals and Uncle Sam

After leaving the Fayetteville Angels in mid-season in 1937 to manage the New Iberia Cardinals, Hawn spent the rest of his career working for the St. Louis Cardinals, which pioneered the use of minor league "farm clubs" to identify and develop players for the major league team. Its model – later copied by the other major league teams – was to sign numerous young men each year to play professional ball and assign them to one of its many affiliated minor league teams where they could show their talents. The most promising players climbed the minor league ladder and a few made the leap to the majors.

This new model for developing players was installed during the first half of the 1930s by Cardinal General Manager Branch Rickey. For it to succeed, Rickey needed a few men – like Fred Hawn – who could identify, evaluate, and develop young baseball players. By filling a need that Rickey's innovative model created, Hawn found a way to continue to manage and play baseball, and to extend his career in baseball when his playing days were over. It is no wonder that Hawn believed that "Branch Rickey is the greatest man this nation has ever produced."[45]

The year 1938 was a pivotal one for Hawn. He not only got married but also solidified his role with the Cardinals. The wedding was held on February 8, and the bride was Maud Zenobia Gold (1909–2000), a former student at the University of Arkansas who worked on the staff of the Fayetteville newspaper.[46] Soon after their wedding, Hawn went to Florida where he assisted the Cardinal's training school in Winter Haven. When spring training was over, Hawn joined the Class AA Columbus Red Birds as a coach under manager Burt Shotton.[47] The club was the Cardinals' highest-ranked farm team at the time.

Hawn returned to the Arkansas-Missouri League in 1939 to manage and play for the Monett Red Birds. Although Hawn did not manage a team in 1940, he spent most of the season, probably as a coach, with the Cooleemee Cards, another Class D farm team, in the North Carolina State League. He played in 19 games for the Cooleemee team, hitting .111.[48]

Hawn headed to Albany, Georgia, in March 1941 to instruct pitchers in the Cardinal organization for two weeks; after that, he did the same thing for two weeks at Columbus, Georgia. As the season was about to start, he went to North Carolina to manage and play for the Cooleemee Cards.[49] In July, he was reassigned to manage the Union City (Tennessee) Greyhounds, a Class D team in the Kentucky-Illinois-Tenn. League:

> *Branch Rickey engineered a switch of managers sending [Charlie] Martin to Cooleemee, North Carolina, and bringing Fred Hawn to the Union City [Tennessee] Greyhounds. He said it should put new life into both teams. For a while he was right.... Hawn, a 14-year veteran in professional ball, was an instant hit in Union City, even though he replaced one of the most popular managers to hold the job. In six weeks, he had the Greyhounds in second place with a record of 49-44. The club held a "Freddie Hawn Night," and had 1,200 cheering fans turn out for a 3-1 victory over the Fulton Tigers.*[50]

Hawn interrupted his baseball career in 1942 when at the age of 35, he joined the Army Air Force (AAF). He was stationed at the AAF's "redistribution center" in Atlantic City, where he made good use of his baseball knowledge. The center provided recreational programs for pilots who had completed their war-front tours of duty and were recuperating while awaiting reassignment.[51] Among the most popular of the center's 22 sports programs was baseball, which was under the direction of Sgt. Fred Hawn, who was also was the catcher and one of the leading hitters on the center's baseball team.

After Hawn was discharged from the military in 1945, he managed the Johnson City (Tennessee) Cardinals in the Class D Appalachian League for part of the season, and, at the age of 38, played in 26 games, hitting .273. One of his players was a raw young pitcher from Missouri, Cloyd Boyer. According to Boyer (brother of future major leaguers Ken and Clete Boyer), Hawn's coaching advice was vital for his development and helped him become a major league pitcher.[52]

Fred Hawn: St. Louis Cardinals Scout

Hawn never played or managed baseball again after the 1945 season. He became a full-time scout for the Cardinals late in 1945 or early 1946, and he spent much of his first two summers as a scout assisting with tryout camps that the Cardinals held throughout the United States. In 1946, the Cardinals conducted about 40 of these camps, each two or three days long, for players between the ages of 16 and 23.[53] The largest tryout camp that year, with which Hawn assisted, was held in the middle of July at

Sportsman's Park in St. Louis, the home park of the Cardinals, where in July "400 to 600" young players showed their talents.[54]

In 1947, the Cardinals held even more multi-day tryouts – at least 60 – attended by an estimated 5,000 "boys" who "believe they have what it takes it embark upon a career in baseball."[55] Again, the camps were free and all players who signed were reimbursed the expenses they incurred. A newspaper article on these camps (likely drawing on a press release from the Cardinals) explained their purpose:

> *At these camps the scouts scrutinize each player to determine whether he has the natural ability which can be developed into major league material. They note particularly the fielding, throwing, hitting, and baserunning of each aspirant. Those who are signed are placed on one of the Cardinals' 21 teams, where they improve through top-notch coaching experience. The worth of the tryout system is proven by the fact that five of the present Cardinal team (Marty Marion, Erv Dusak, Red Schoendienst, Cloyd Boyer, and Enos Slaughter) were originally noted at such camps.*[56]

The tryout camps were especially important during this time because many potential players had spent several years in the military where they had no opportunities to display their talents in organized leagues. Also, even if only about two percent of the boys who attended the camps were signed to play professional baseball, most of other attendees had experiences that made them baseball fans for life.

Articles in searchable newspaper archives show that in 1947 Hawn assisted or led at least a dozen tryout camps held from June to November in Kentucky, Indiana, Iowa, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, and Texas.[57] He continued to conduct tryout camps, usually in tandem with one or more other scouts, in the years that followed, but the number of camps declined after the peak in 1947.[58] By the early 1960s, open tryout camps were a rarity.[59]

Hawn's elevated status with the Cardinals' organization was evident in an article published in the December 11, 1946 issue of the *St. Louis Sporting News* that featured him in a group picture with Cardinals executives and other scouts who were meeting to discuss plans for the next season. According to the 1947 *Baseball Guide and Record Book*, compiled by J.G. Taylor Spink, Hawn was one of the Cardinals' 22 scouts.[60] A January, 1950, story in the *St. Louis Star and Times* reported that the Cardinals had signed two coaches and 16 scouts, including Hawn, for the new year. It noted that Hawn was the team's scout for Texas, Oklahoma, and Arkansas.[61]

During Hawn's years of Fayetteville-based scouting, the job required judgment and wisdom unaided by tools such as "speed guns" to measure the velocity of a fastball. While a scout might occasionally use a stopwatch to measure running speed, he mostly formed his impressions just by watching players play. According to Higgins and Smith, "Hawn sized up young players by their abilities in three categories thought crucial in base-

This photo from the *Northwest Arkansas Times*, May 31, 1961, ran with the caption: "LOOKING OVER PROSPECTS - Cardinal scout Fred Hawn, left, and Monroe Laner, right, sit in the grandstand at Harmon Park Sunday afternoon watching over 25 candidates for the two Fayetteville American Legion teams go through tryouts." Courtesy *Northwest Arkansas Democrat Gazette*.

ball – can they run, hit, and throw."[62] In 1959, Hawn told a columnist for the *Blytheville (Arkansas) Courier News* that he rejected the idea that the hitting ability of a prospect was his hottest selling point. He explained, "I look for a boy who has speed. And a good arm. If he has that, he has coordination and can learn to hit."[63] In regard to pitching, Hal Smith, who became a manager and scout after his years in major league baseball, recalled some wisdom he had learned from Hawn: "I will never forget what Freddie Hawn taught me, that you can tell when a guy has got a good fastball if he throws it in the strike zone and they swing and miss."[64]

As tryout camps became less important, most of a scout's time from early spring through November was spent watching prospects play baseball games. Hawn would get tips about players from a network of "bird dogs," who included coaches, friends, and acquaintances who loved baseball and the St. Louis Cardinals, and he would go to games to check out prospects. To do so, he traveled extensively around Arkansas, Missouri, and Oklahoma (which was added to his portfolio when Texas was subtracted from it), slipping into small towns to watch baseball games.[65] In many ways, the job was grueling. Higgins and Smith described Hawn's work as follows: "Driving a 1951 model Buick over two-lane highways for thousands of miles, [Hawn] slept in the houses of friends or in the occasional tourist court. Hawn subsisted on soft drinks and concession-stand hot dogs and watched thousands of innings of amateur, semi-pro, and college baseball games."[66]

Of course, a scout's job was not only to identify top prospects but also to sign them before another team got their signature on a contract. To do so, Hawn built relationships with the top prospects and, often, with their parents, preferably starting when the player was still in high school. He also helped create opportunities for young players to develop their skills before signing, doing such things as arranging college scholarships, getting them easy jobs with companies that fielded an "industrial league" team, and placing them on amateur teams with managers who could help them develop their skills.

An example of Hawn's ability to build a relationship with and guide a future major leaguer can be found in the story of the signing of Lindy McDaniel, who grew up on a farm in rural Oklahoma. Both Lindy and his father, Newell McDaniel, wrote about the event and the circumstances leading up it it. In both stories, Hawn is a large presence.

According to Newell, Hawn – "one of the most honest men I have ever met" – had visited his family many times between 1952 and 1955 and had become "practically a member of our family." He had arranged for Lindy to play in an industrial league in Oklahoma City and later for a team in Bentonville, Arkansas. When Lindy came home from college in the spring, 1955, "Fred had offered him a job at an oil company in Sinton, Texas, where he could play with the company's traditionally powerful team in the National Baseball Congress (N.B.C.) competition. The salary was good, and Lindy pounced on the offer."[67]

According to Lindy McDaniel, while pitching in Sinton, he got an offer from a Philadelphia scout, who promised a signing bonus of $30,000, and he immediately called his dad to tell him. His dad then called Fred Hawn, who sprang into action:

> *[Hawn] got excited and hopped in his Cardinal Red Ford Thunderbird convertible and rushed to Hollis, Oklahoma, to pick up my dad. Then, [they] came to Sinton, Texas, to see what was going on. They picked me up at the dorm, we ate a late lunch, and all of us went to the ballpark.... Fred, being an old catcher, always carried his catching mitt. He had a swarthy, dark complexion, was short and well built, and he offered a good target for my pitches. I threw to him for about 40 minutes or so.... Then turning to my dad and me, [Hawn] said, "Lindy, how would you like to try out for the Cardinals?"*[68]

Hawn drove them to St. Louis, where Lindy was evaluated by the Cardinals' manager and general manager. Lindy told them that he would sign only if he received a $50,000 bonus. The Cardinals' owner initially refused to pay the bonus, but the morning after the tryout, according to Newell, "Fred Hawn almost broke down our door. His beaming face told us the news. The Cardinals had decided Lindy was worth $50,000 – the biggest bonus they had every paid any boy."[69]

Often signing a prospect was less fraught. For example, Hal Smith, another player who later spent several seasons in major leagues, impressed Hawn and other scouts at the 1948 American Legion tournament held in Little Rock. After the tournament, Smith was approached by a man with a "gray, bristly…crew cut" and a face with the texture of "wrinkled, brown leather, the product of years of smoking Lucky Strikes and sitting in the sun." When the man, Fred Hawn, offered the 17-year-old-player a contract with the Cardinals, Smith accepted immediately, and the two quickly persuaded Smith's parents to sign it.[70]

Another of Hawn's signees was Wally Moon, who became a baseball star with St. Louis Cardinals and the Los Angeles Dodgers. Moon credited Hawn with having the greatest influence on his career. According to

Moon, Hawn helped him secure a scholarship at Texas A&M, then signed him when he was better prepared to move rapidly to the major leagues. Moon observed, "He picked me up when I was real young and was closely allied with my career all the way."[71]

Hawn must have been an excellent scout because he kept his job for more than 26 years, each year signing a new contract, and he was promoted to "scouting supervisor" in the 1960s. He retired in 1972 when he reached the age of 65, the Cardinals' retirement age. As part of his retirement, he was honored on August 26 with a special night at the Tulsa Oiler baseball park. (Tulsa's baseball team was the St. Louis farm club nearest to Fayetteville.) According to the Fayetteville paper, 30 or more couples traveled from Fayetteville to take part in the night honoring him.[72]

Conclusion: "Fayetteville Freddie" on the Sidelines

Perhaps "Fayetteville Freddie" was nudged into the pasture a bit before he wanted. In the article about his retirement, he indicated that he might take a job scouting for another team. He did not, and until the end of his life, he kept an eye out for baseball talent that might be of value to his Cardinals.

In the years before his retirement, Hawn had been known for his prowess as a hunter and fisherman, and in the 1960s, he had played competitive amateur golf, spending much of his leisure time with friends at the Fayetteville Country Club. He continued those hobbies after he left his job. Sadly, the retired scout was part of an embarrassing and regrettable alcohol-related incident in 1975 that made the newspapers. Ultimately, although it was a blemish on a superb career, it did little to diminish all that Hawn had accomplished in his life.[73] When he passed away on August 23, 1985, he was still the Freddie that Fayetteville could proudly claim as its own.

Endnotes

[1]Sportswriter Bob Broeg described Hawn as "broken-nosed" in Bob Broeg, "Some Day You'll Win 49 Too, Diz Tells Lindy, Von," *St. Louis Sporting News*, July 3, 1957, p. 2. The description of Hawn in the late 1940s and the 1950s is in Billy D. Higgins with Hal Smith, *The Barling Darling: Hal Smith in American Baseball* (Little Rock, AR: Butler Center Books, 2009), pp. 34 and 206.

[2]The date of birth is from his obituary in the *Northwest Arkansas Times*, August 24, 1985, p. 2. Most of his online baseball records are calculated using the birthday of September 26, 1909 (not 1906). For example, the roster of the 1945 Johnson City Cardinals shows that Hawn was 36 years old in 1945, although he turned 39 that year. Accessed at http://www.baseball-reference.com/minors/team.cgi?id=0c6a14f7 and http://www.baseball-reference.com/bullpen/Fred_Hawn

[3]Several Hawn families lived in Huntsville. One of Fred Hawn's uncles who lived there was Alfred Hawn, who published the *Madison County Record* from 1919 to 1947 and served as mayor of Huntsville, Madison County Clerk, and Madison County Judge. See Hawn-Knight Family Papers (MC 736), Special Collections, University of Arkansas Libraries.

[4]"Item," *Fayetteville Daily Democrat*, May 23, 1916, p. 4.

[5]"Jack Hawn Accidentally Killed by Playmate," *Fayetteville Daily Democrat*, July 15, 1918, p 1. The newspaper story spelled the boy's last name as "Nunnally" and "Nunnely," but it should have been spelled "Nunnelly." Like the Hawn boys, Samuel Lowry Nunnelly (1906 – 1994) was born in Huntsville.

[6]"Fayetteville Man Commits Suicide," *Arkansas Democrat*, October 22, 1919, p. 3.

[7]"Tigers to Meet Springdale Scrubs," *Fayetteville Daily Democrat*, November 5, 1920, p. 3.

[8]"10-Bouts Staged as Playground Benefit; About $100 Cleared," *Fayetteville Daily Democrat*, September 8, 1921, p. 1.

[9]"New High School Team Expects to be Winner," *Fayetteville Daily Democrat*, September 10, 1921, p. 1.

[10]"U.H.S. Nine Champs of N.W. Arkansas," *Fayetteville Daily Democrat*, May 15, 1923, p. 6.

[11]The 1940 U.S. Census reported that Hawn had finished three years of high school.

[12]"National Guard Will Drill Tonight," *Fayetteville Daily Democrat*, July 2, 1924, p. 1; "Motorcycle Delivery for the Palace, Quaker," *Fayetteville Daily Democrat*, September 21, 1928, p. 1; and "Bowling Alley Changes Hands," *Fayetteville Daily Democrat*, January 20, 1932, p. 6.

[13]"Fred Hawn to Get Try-Out with Twins," *Fayetteville Daily Democrat*, March 9, 1927, p. 1. According to the paper, "Fred Hawn was with the Fort Smith Team for some time last Spring but was crowded out by a more experienced receiver."

[14]Al Williams, "A Column of Sports: The Managerial Situation," *Fayetteville Daily Democrat*, February 15, 1936, p. 4.

[15]"Leaves for Tulsa," *Fayetteville Daily Democrat*, April 1,1929, p. 1. The article reported that Hawn was going to Tulsa, then to Independence, Kansas, to "try out for a catcher's position."

[16]"Muskogee Excursion to Ball Game Sunday," *Fayetteville Daily Democrat*, May 14, 1929, p. 1; "Item," *Madison County (Arkansas) Record*, May 23, 1929, p. 5; "Fred Hawn to Play Ft. Smith Sunday," *Fayetteville Daily Democrat*, July 19, 1929, p. 4; "Freddie Hawn Honored at Fort Smith Games," *Fayetteville Daily Democrat*, July 22, 1929, p. 5. In all of these articles, Hawn is described as playing for the Independence (Kansas) Oilers.

[17]"Fred Hawn Moves with Club to Maud," *Fayetteville Daily Democrat*, August 23, 1929, p. 7. For Hawn's record with the 1929 Muskogee/Maud Chiefs, see https://www.baseball-reference.com/register/team.cgi?id=4dce3d59

[18]"Item," *Fayetteville Daily Democrat*, August 27, 1929, p. 3; "Fred Hawn Home," *Fayetteville Daily Democrat*, September 6, 1929, p. 1; "Fred Hawn to Play in Western Assn Playoff," *Fayetteville Daily Democrat*, September 9, 1929, p. 1, and "Fred Hawn Returns," *Fayetteville Daily Democrat*, September 20, 1929, p. 6.

[19]For 1929 Muskogee/Maud Chiefs statistics, see http://www.baseball-reference.com/minors/team.cgi?id=4dce3d59

[20]Team statistics for the 1930 Muskogee Chiefs are at http://www.baseball-reference.com/minors/team.cgi?id=1df6c841

[21]Team statistics for the 1932 Fort Smith Twins/Muskogee Chiefs are at http://www.baseball-reference.com/minors/team.cgi?id=e8b2e973

[22]Jim Kelton, "Kelton's Korner: Another Look into the Past," *Northwest Arkansas Times*, May 16, 1964, p. 8; "Hawn Turns Mound Artist to Defeat Strong Gentry Team," *Fayetteville Daily Democrat*, September 25, 1931, p. 6; and "Miners Take Game Verdict," *Fayetteville Daily Democrat*, May 1, 1931, p. 3.

[23]The story of the Arkansas League (which later became the Arkansas-Missouri League) and the Fayetteville Educators/Bears/Angels has been told well by two writers. First, W.J. Lemke, a University of Arkansas faculty member who covered the team and the league as a reporter for the Fayetteville paper, wrote a short history of both, titled *The Fayetteville Angels or Why Baseball is Our National Pastime being A History of the Arkansas-Missouri League* (1952?). This booklet has no publication date and is not paginated. More recently, a detailed, well-researched history of the Fayetteville Educators/Bears/Angels was published in *Angels in the Ozarks* by J.R. Hogan (Pen-L Publishing, 2013). Also, see http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Arkansas_State_League and http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Arkansas-Missouri_League.

[24]Hogan, *Angels*, pp. 2-3. Also, see "Second Baseball Meeting March 15," *Fayetteville Daily*

Democrat, March 3, 1934, p. 4; "Three Willing to Join League," *Fayetteville Daily Democrat*, March 16,1934, p. 6; "Hawn to Attempt to Back Baseball," *Fayetteville Daily Democrat*, March 22, 1934, p. 5; and "Fayetteville to be One of Four Loop Members," *Fayetteville Daily Democrat*, March 31,1934, p. 4.

[25]Hogan, *Angels*, Footnote 7, p. 166.

[26]For details of the league and team finances, see Hogan (2013), especially pages 2-3. According to Lemke, "On June 16, a windstorm unroofed the central part of the grandstand, so that for the remainder of that season the fans had to sit at the north and south ends of the stands, leaving the gaping center section empty." (Lemke, *The Fayetteville Angels*, no pagination.)

[27]Hogan, *Angels*, pp. 2-3. Also, see Carl Kay Bell, "On the 50-Yard Line (column)," *Northwest Arkansas Times*, March 27, 1941, p. 4.

[28]"Matthews New Pilot of the Educators." 1934. *Fayetteville Daily Democrat*, August 1, p. 4.

[29]Quoted in Carl Kay Bell, 1941, p. 4. Also, see "Matthews New Pilot of the Educators." *Fayetteville Daily Democrat*, August 1, 1934, p. 4.

[30]"Hawn to St. Joseph," *Fayetteville Daily Democrat*, April 22, 1935, p. 6.

[31]"St. Joseph's 1935 Western League Representatives" (picture), *St. Joseph News-Press-Gazette*, May 5, 1935, p. 10a.

[32]Al Williams, "Column of Sports. The Managerial Situation," *Fayetteville Daily Democrat*, February 15,1936, p. 4. Also, see "Fayetteville Goes Back to Hawn," *St. Louis Sporting News*, March 12, 1936, p. 7.

[33]The hitting streak ended on July 10th. "Bears Take Short Battle from Blues," *Fayetteville Daily Democrat*, July 11, 1936, p. 4.

[34]Hogan, *Angels*, p. 58; W.J. Lemke, "Fast Games," *Northwest Arkansas Times*, September 1,1936, p. 4.

[35]"Present Hawn Gifts But Bears Lose the Game," *Fayetteville Daily Democrat*, September 4, 1936, p. 5. From Lemke, we know that Hawn "had every knuckle on every finger on every hand (he had two of them) busted at one time or another." Lemke, *The Fayetteville Angels*, no pagination.

[36]"Angels Make Change Today as Managers," *Northwest Arkansas Times*, July 12, 1937, p. 5. The president of the Fayetteville Angels (Bill Cain) said that going to New Iberia was a promotion for Hawn "who will now be connected directly with the Cardinals."

[37]In 1936, the league's name had changed from the Arkansas League to the Arkansas-Missouri League because Cassville and Monett, both cities in Missouri, had teams in the league.

[38]Quoted in Lemke, *The Fayetteville Angels*, no pagination.

[39]W.J. Lemke, "Angel Food" (column), *Northwest Arkansas Times*, May 4, 1939, p. 4.

[40]W.J. Lemke, "Angel Food" (column), *Northwest Arkansas Times*, May 5, 1939, p. 8.

[41]W.J. Lemke. "Just Neighbors," *Fayetteville Daily Democrat*, July 15, 1936, p. 4.

[42]Quote is from Lemke, *The Fayetteville Angels*, no pagination. Also, see "Angels Whip Monett to Break Losing Streak," *Northwest Arkansas Times*, June 1, 1939, p. 4.

[43]W.J. Lemke. "Angel Food" (column), *Northwest Arkansas Times*, May 29, 1939, p. 6.

[44]Lemke, *The Fayetteville Angels*, no pagination.

[45]W.J. Lemke, "Angel Food" (column), *Northwest Arkansas Times*, May 5, 1939, p. 8; also see http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Branch_Rickey

[46]"Hawn-Gold Wedding on February 8 Announced Today," *Northwest Arkansas Times*, March 23, 1938, p. 3. The wedding story noted that Maud Gold was a former student at the University of Arkansas who "was prominent on the campus in dramatics and in scholastic, athletic, church, music and social circles." The early February wedding was announced in late March, the story explained, because "Hawn's work took him immediately away and the couple were not ready to announce their plans."

[47]"Fred Hawn Returns to Fayetteville," *Northwest Arkansas Times*, September 13, 1938, p. 5.

[48]Player and team statistics for the 1940 and 1941 years are at these links:

1940 Cooleemee Cards. http://www.baseball-reference.com/minors/team.cgi?id=03fb6019

1941 Cooleemee Cards. http://www.baseball-reference.com/minors/teamcgi?id=006e9dc0

1941 Union City Greyhounds. http://www.baseball-reference.com/minors/teamgi?id=9cb73d50

[49]Carl Kay Bell, "On the 50-Yard Line," p. 4.

[50]This paragraph is from an online history of the Union City Greyhounds available at this link http://unioncitygreyhounds.homestead.com/files/1941.htm
[51]"Atlantic City Sports Haven Provided Returning Airmen," *Binghamton (NY) Press*, July 27, 1944, p. 22. A shorter version of the story was published in the local paper: "Sgt. Hawn Instructs Men Back From Fronts," *Northwest Arkansas Times*, June 14, 1944, p. 6.
[52]Hawn's influence on Boyer is mentioned in an ebook by Lew Freedman. Its title is *The Boyer Brothers of Baseball*. For the roster and statistics of the 1945 Johnson City Cardinals, see http://www.baseball-reference.com/minors/team.cgi?id=0c6a14f7
[53]"Baseball School," *Bedford (Ind.) Daily-Times Mail*, August 6, 1946, p. 2.
[54]"600 Boys Report at Cards' Tryout Camp," *St. Louis Star and Times*, July 16, 1946, p. 18.
[55]"Baseball Tryout in Huntsville," *The Albertville (Alab.) Herald*, August 8, 1947, p. 1, and "Young Ball Players Will Have Try Out," *The Sumner (Miss.) Sentinel*, July 10, 1947, p. 1.
[56]"St. Louis Cardinals to Conduct Tryouts at Ft. Smith. Fred Hawn on Scouting Staff," *Madison County (Arkansas) Record*, July 6, 1950, p. 1.
[57]Searches with the terms "Hawn" "Cardinals" and "Scout" were made of the Newspaper.com, Genealogybank.com, and Newspaperarchives.com databases for the year 1947. Of course, these newspapers contain only a fraction of the newspapers published during those two years. Most of the newspaper articles cited in this paper are in one or more of these databases.
[58]Hawn held a tryout camp in Fayetteville at the Fairgrounds Park on July 30, July 31, and August 1, 1951. "Cardinals to Have Tryout Camp at Fayetteville Soon," *Madison County (Arkansas) Record*, July 26, 1951, p. 2.
[59]Among the last of his tryout camps was held in 1964 in Jonesboro, Arkansas. "Baseball Tryouts to be Held at Jonesboro Soon," *The Democrat Argus* (Caruthersville, Mo.), June 10, 1964, p. 7.
[60]"Cardinal Lieutenants Checkup for '47," *St. Louis Sporting News*, December 11, 1946, p. 7 and http://archive.org/stream/baseballguiderec1947stlo/baseballguiderec1947stlo_djvu.txt
[61]"Cardinals Sign Two Coaches and 16 Scouts for 1950," *St. Louis Star and Times*, January 6, 1950, p. 29.
[62]Higgins with Smith, *The Barling Darling*, p. 32.
[63]Ed Hayes, "The View From Here" (column), *Blytheville Courier News*, April 30, 1959, p. 8.
[64]Higgins with Smith, *The Barling Darling*, p. 207.
[65]"Recruiter for 24 Years, Fred Hawn Looks for Talent," *The Northwest Arkansas Times*, April 3, 1967, p. 16; "Hawn Eyes Another Smith," *Northwest Arkansas Times*, July 11, 1961, p. 12.
[66]Higgins with Smith, *The Barling Darling*, p. 32.
[67]Newell McDaniel (as told to John Ross), "My Bonus Boys – Lindy and Von," *Corpus Christi Caller-Times*, September 15, 1957, pp. 93, 96.
[68]Lindy McDaniel's blog entry can be found here http://pitchingforthemaster.blogspot.com/2010/03/signing-my-first-baseball-contract_03.html
[69]Newell McDaniel, "My Bonus Boys," p 96.
[70]Higgins with Smith, *The Barling Darling*, pp. 23-28, 32-34.
[71]Jim Bailey, "A Long Way from Home," *Arkansas Gazette*, January 8, 1969, p. 17.
[72]"Tulsa Oilers to Honor Veteran Talent Scout," *Northwest Arkansas Times*, August 24, 1972, p. 16
[73]"Fred Hawn Charged in Airline Incident," *Northwest Arkansas Times*, July 21, 1975, p. 1.

Re-presenting Aaron, Anthony, and Randall: Victims of Racial Terror Lynching in Washington County

By RoAnne Elliott and Valandra

The pillars of the National Monument in Montgomery, Alabama, arranged by state and county are etched with names of victims of racial terror lynching in the United States between 1877 and 1950, the years included in the exhaustive research conducted by the Equal Justice Initiative (EJI), the organization that established the Memorial in 2018. There are pillars representing 73 counties in Arkansas. There is no Washington County pillar in the monument because there were no documented lynchings in the county during the span of years within EJI's research parameters. EJI supports communities in memorializing specifically identified victims of racial terror lynchings that occurred in years outside of the 1877-1950 time period.

Having attended the opening ceremonies of the National Monument, the authors came together with a small group of black and white residents of Fayetteville and learned of racial terror lynchings of three enslaved people in the summer of 1856. Aaron, Anthony, and Randall were

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RoAnne Elliott is a retired community member whose professional background includes K-12 teaching, state level work with educational standards and assessments, and curriculum review and development at the school district level. She is involved as a community volunteer, currently chairing the curriculum committee of the UARK Oscher Lifelong Learning Institute, and coordinating the Washington County Community Remembrance Project.

Valandra is associate professor in the UofA School of Social Work and former director of the African & African American Studies program. She tracks her family roots in the state back to late 1800s. Her research and publications focus on the life experiences of African American families with intergenerational resilience, risks, and trauma related to sex trafficking, interpersonal violence, and intersectional racism.

accused of killing James Boone, the enslaver who owned Anthony and Aaron. These two defendants were seized by a mob of white citizens and lynched on July 7, 1856, after the court failed to convict them. Randall, who was enslaved by Boone's neighbor David Williams, was found guilty and his request for a re-trial was denied. He was subsequently hanged by the state on August 1, 1856.[1]

Because doubt exists regarding the reliability of the evidence used to convict Randall,[2] and because of the court's refusal to retry the case, his hanging amounted to a state sanctioned lynching. The group of Fayetteville residents organized itself into the Washington County Community Remembrance Project Coalition and was granted community partnership status with the EJI for the purpose of honoring the humanity of the three men in the form of a memorial marker to be placed in Oaks Cemetery in Fayetteville.

The recorded history of Washington County is silent regarding the lives of Aaron, Anthony, and Randall and most of the other enslaved people of the county. This article acknowledges that their lives mattered and explores the meaning of the erasure of their life stories.

"The loss of stories sharpens the hunger for them"[3]

The historical record yields only that the three people were enslaved, they were accused of murder on evidence that was certainly inadequate and possibly fraudulent, and that they were subsequently lynched by the State of Arkansas and prominent citizens of Washington County.

It would be exhilarating to be able to finally "right" the stories of Aaron, Anthony, and Randall, but how can that be done without creating fiction where real life had been? From what corners of the archive can the writer draw? How do truths emerge from or about members of a systematically silenced and devalued population, long dead?

There is nothing in the record that gives an inkling of what Aaron, Anthony, and Randall might have said, thought, or felt in their lives at any time before or during the ordeal they suffered. Extant documentation of black life in 1850's Washington County reveals more about enslavers than about the enslaved. Learning about the undocumented lives of enslaved black individuals using conventional methods usually requires gathering bits and pieces from a review of the copious detail that has been recorded about the white people who held them as property. The fragments about black life gleaned in that process are sparse, questionable, and jaggedly unconnectable, making it less a process of fitting puzzle pieces together, and more one of mining for gems buried beneath the immovable mountain that is the history of white peoples' deeds, thoughts, and ideas. Even the most painstakingly conducted search of this kind cannot lead to a story that would bring to light the full humanity of these three men. It would be staggeringly naïve to expect the truth about their lives to come somehow from the people who, believing themselves superior to them, claimed

ownership of their bodies, brutalized, and debased them. Whether or not historians and archivists have deliberately and maliciously misled, the archive is always culturally contingent. What is set down in the record is consistent with the values, beliefs, purposes, and interests of the white people who created and kept the records. After all, power is at the heart of the relationship between a society, its archives, and its recorded history.[4]

It is important then, to look askance, or at least look beyond interpretations of those who held the power to make records, write history, and influence a community's collective memory.

This article consults historical sources and archival records, yet resists their primacy as the unimpeachable authorities on the value and significance of the lives of Aaron, Anthony, and Randall. The intention here is not to debunk the historical record, but to recognize and incite curiosity about the gaping holes in the recorded history – spaces where the sentience of enslaved people is intact, spaces where the writer can take on the responsibility to voice doubt, raise questions, speculate, and engage the imagination to, as Saidiya Hartman puts it, "... tell an impossible story and amplify the impossibility of its telling."[5] The ethics involved in telling that which is impossible to know yet essential to consider requires speculation. It is a question of ethics because with every re-telling that simply echoes the record, there occurs a re-lynching.[6]

Repeating the horrific events through the eyes of white people who perpetrated it and witnessed it, with no intent or device to allow the humanity of the victims to come forth, is a continued assault on the men and offers no clear path to new insight or inspiration for critical questions. The long-term effect of this kind of accounting of the past has been to reduce enslaved people into an amorphous tragic mass of historic matter, and to distort the memory of the fullness of their humanity, the key factor in the survival and the triumphs of their descendants. Thus, the method here is to scrape the archive and stoke the imagination in the hope of awakening stories of possibility that have been deadened under the weight of historic white dominance in Washington County as in the rest of the nation.

Hundreds of people were enslaved in Washington County before, during and after the lifetimes of Aaron, Anthony, and Randall.

The stories of white people's travails and achievements in conquering the rugged landscape of early Washington County reverberate across the generations of families who brought the people they owned here, and proceeded to settle in, creating farms, factories, other businesses, and a system of government. The stories are often told with gaps that create and perpetuate a racially unblemished self-image of Washington County, as a place where slavery hardly existed and had little or no social or economic significance – a place where racism took a mild form in which enslavers were benevolent, and the enslaved worked contentedly alongside their masters who may have owned only one or two people.[7] Blevins discuss-

The Oaks Cemetery. Photograph by Valandra. Placemaking in the face of discrimination, denigration and hostility is a practice that has sustained black life over the generations. Oaks cemetery, though established within a context of racial segregation, graces Fayetteville today through the natural determination of black people to revere, remember, and celebrate black lives. The memorial to Aaron, Anthony, and Randall stands in this place.

es this in his study of slavery in the Ozarks when he asserts that "... areas with comparatively small slave populations carried the perception that these mostly white places were not subject to the same kinds of deep-seated racism and racial conflict found in the lowland south...."[8]

Stories of enslaved people who were beloved by their kindly masters and who in their intense loyalty risked their lives to protect their enslavers, contribute to a perception of benign enslavement in the Ozarks that endures to this day. An often referenced Washington County story is that of Adeline Blakeley who had been enslaved in Washington County and reportedly recalled her days in slavery as happy ones to white interviewers for the Federal Writers' Project.[9] Such stories cover up a wound that refuses to heal, and reflect a resistance to confront hard history especially when it is of one's own place, and one's own people are implicated.

Wilma Dunaway's study of Appalachian counties,[10] which like Ozark counties, had no large plantations and were not what would be called 'slave societies,'[11] finds that the economies and politics of such areas were very much bound up in slavery even though they had comparatively low percentages of slaves and slaveholders. Grif Stockley discusses the outsized political power wielded by the relatively few slaveholders in the state's northern counties.[12] The biggest slaveholders in Washington County were influential in the political systems of the county and the state.[13] While contrasts in the cultures of lower south plantations and smaller holdings in northwest Arkansas are well documented, and the enslaved people certainly had varied experiences across those differing cultures, the fact remains that slavery in this county as elsewhere in the United States was a brutal and dehumanizing injustice.[14] As Ira Berlin asserts in his description of slavery in the cotton belt, "The plantation did not just happen, it had to be made to happen."[15] Similarly, the worthwhile-

ness of Washington County slaveholding didn't just happen, it had to be made to happen through the various techniques enslavers used to enforce discipline, reinforce the social order, manage productivity, suppress the natural tendency of the enslaved to resist, and squelch any behaviors they perceived to be threats to white dominance.[16]

With that as backdrop we consider the lives of Aaron, Anthony, and Randall, the three people who the Remembrance Project will memorialize with a marker in Oaks Cemetery.

Who Named Aaron, Anthony, and Randall?

On historical monuments honoring the lives of individuals and recognizing their achievements, it is common to see the name, date of birth, and/or date of death chiseled in stone to reflect the identity of the person. This is one of the ways society enshrines individual distinctions, recognizes humanity, lets the world know this particular person lived uniquely, belonged, and made memorable contributions. In the case of enslaved people like Anthony, Aaron, and Randall, by the design of white supremacy that rendered their bodies "property," we cannot assume that the names we inscribe on the marker venerating their lives, are their actual names. We know nothing about the day they were born, or the unique contributions each may have made to the world. We only have the tragic manner of their death as evidence that they lived.

In *Scenes of Subjection: Terror, Slavery, and Self-Making in Nineteenth-Century America*, Hartman interrogates the manner in which the terror and violence of slavery is routinized and perpetuated through seemingly mundane practices such as the "fashioning of identity, and the processes of individuation and normalization."[17] The paternalistic practices of constructing slave families and naming slaves are two of the ways slave owners enacted the violence of subjugation through a narrative of simulated agency.[18] Thus, it seems possible that the three people we refer to as Anthony, Aaron, and Randall, may have called themselves by different names entirely.[19] Furthermore, they may have been named otherwise by their parents. As male children, it is possible that they bore the names of their father or their father's father. Given that no surnames are indicated in the records, we might easily conclude that they were named by their enslavers, a common practice in slave-holding societies in the South.[20]

Small farms, such as were common in Washington County, were subjected to greater economic instability leaving enslaved families at greater risk and less capable of maintaining bonds and caring for children. Based on the narratives of formerly enslaved Arkansans, Moneyhon[21,22] nevertheless asserts that slave families in Arkansas "played important roles in the socialization of children and the development of a slave world independent of that of the masters and provided a critical support for the formation of African American culture."[23] What does socialization and development of enslaved children look like "independent of the mas-

ter," when, as Hartman describes, one way "domination of power" was demonstrated "consisted of changing the names of slave children on a whim to emphasize to slave parents that the owner, not the parents determined the child's fate"?[24]

Although generations removed from the first Africans brought to this country in chains, we might re-imagine the possibility that as American-born enslaved, the parents of Anthony, Aaron, and Randall may have named their children using a kinship system that linked them to their distant African ancestry.[25,26] Perhaps for them as for many African American families even today, naming a child can mean balancing the dual legacies of West African traditions against the institution of slavery in which white enslavers attempted to eliminate any traces of African culture from the daily lives of enslaved peoples.[27] Despite such efforts to diminish and erase, enslaved parents found ways to name their children, honoring and adapting many of the naming traditions and patterns of West African culture.[28] Had this been true for Anthony, Aaron, and Randall, they may have been given a day name by their parents to reflect the day of the week in which they were born, a nickname, basket name, or phrase name to represent particular conditions or events around the time of their birth.[29] Had they been first-born children, their names will have reflected such significance. Their loved ones, friends, and neighbors may have used these names in secrecy, out of earshot of their enslavers, to recognize their kinship, community, and to honor, shape, and influence their lives within the confines of enslavement.[30,31] Historians who rely on slave birth records produced by slaveholders and their agents are more likely to only see the enslaved child's birth and name along with perhaps a mother's name, rarely would two parents be indicated, and certainly no clues as to the significance of the child's name.[32]

It is also possible that the parents of Anthony, Aaron, and Randall complied with the cultural habits and naming patterns of their enslavers. As a means of survival, they might have accepted and replicated the names given their children by their enslavers in the assimilationist attempt to relinquish in mind, body, and spirit the traditions of their African ancestry. They may have wanted to equip their children with names that would best help them thrive in a culture that devalued their very existence except as chattel. Aaron's parents may have embraced Christianity and so had given him a biblical name. Perhaps the parents of the three had attached no meaning at all to the names given to their children. These identity markers may have done nothing in elevating their status or importance beyond the physical boundaries imposed on them as enslaved persons. However, what if the parents of Aaron, Anthony, and Randall had known their children as they had known themselves, as human beings with human psyches? Within their own souls they would have longed for freedom for themselves and their children. If it couldn't be physical, it would be psychic, it would be an inner space where the child would

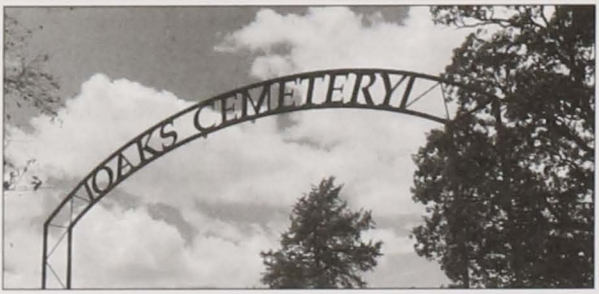
belong to himself. This longing of one soul for the freedom of another passed through the generations to allow minds and hearts to overcome the unyielding barriers of the physical world. The parents of Aaron, Anthony, and Randall may have hoped, *If I can't wrest my child free from the chains on his body, let there be no chains on his heart, his mind, or his soul.* When each child was born, and as he grew, his parents surely imagined a day when he would walk through the world unfettered and known by his own name as a free citizen.

Aaron, Anthony, and Randall each had his own identity and his own unique personality. Although the three appear as one black body in Washington County's history of racial terror, each one of these men was much more than the faceless, enslaved victim of white racial brutality. Each man had connections with people and places, each was beloved by parents and families, connected in kinship whether they lived together or had been separated. Their parents had likely socialized them with survival tactics including deference to whites while maintaining respect for themselves and their own people.[33] Each had learned early how to avoid harsh treatment by white men, women and children, how to covertly practice resistance, and how to claim himself for himself right under his master's nose.[34] Like other enslaved children, Aaron, Anthony, and Randall were taught by their elders the protective device of wearing "the mask" a way of being free to have their own true thoughts, while displaying facial expressions and body language that belied those thoughts in interactions with white people.[35]

Because we know that each of these individuals was a human being, we know that each experienced pleasure and anger and love and exhaustion, joy, longing, and anxiety and trauma. Each of them had questions, ideas, and dreams. Each wanted acceptance, tenderness, fun, and wanted things that he could claim as his own. Anthony may have been sensitive and shy. Aaron's mischievous tendency toward risk-taking perhaps exasperated his elders, and Randall may have been known as a natural leader. Because literacy among enslaved was suppressed and punishable, it is unlikely that Aaron, Anthony, and Randall ever learned to read or write, though they may have picked up some literacy skills from white children, or from free and enslaved black adults who had somehow managed to become literate.[36]

It is likely that from childhood all three did farm work including cultivating crops and tending livestock, although their owners might also have hired them out to do other kinds of work for other white people.[37]

Like other enslaved people in Arkansas, Aaron, Anthony, and Randall likely stayed alert for opportunities to escape captivity.[38,39] They likely also prized opportunities to be out of sight of their masters to talk openly together, to plan, to practice reading and writing, to be playful and to imagine freedom. It is also possible that the three sought opportunities that were available to some enslaved people in the county to make money.[40] They might have dreamed of purchasing freedom for themselves and their loved ones.



Entrance to The Oaks Cemetery. Site of the memorial to Aaron, Anthony, and Randall. Photograph by Valandra.

Aaron, Anthony, and Randall are not forgotten.

The three people may have known something about the murder of James Boone, or been completely unaware of it until they were hauled into jail. They may have heard the multiple stories that were circulating about the death of the slaveholder, and possibly had their own theories. There is no way of knowing. But as the archive tells us, they were born into slavery, and they worked from childhood until they were murdered by a white community led by slaveholding white men, Aaron perhaps still in his teen years and Anthony and Randall in their 20s.[41] Mentioned nowhere in the written record, but undoubtedly true, is that the loved ones of Aaron, Anthony, and Randall were most certainly devastated to lose them and were outraged and terrorized by their violent deaths.

To the white community, and to the keepers of the Washington County archives, Aaron, Anthony, and Randall counted only as property, not as people. To themselves, to the people who cared for them, to their descendants, and to the descendants of other enslaved people, their lives mattered and matter still. That is the fact that motivates and gives meaning to the Remembrance Project.

Uncovering Hard History

The meticulous research of Washington County genealogists and historians have over the years provided accounts of the lives of the area's white people in stunning detail. Though enslavement was a fact in the county during the time that Aaron, Anthony, and Randall lived and died here, the historic record yields little about black life, how white and black people were linked as a social fact, the specifics about how white slaveholders and other white citizens benefited from slavery, and how the county's economic and political life was impacted by slavery. A blanket of innocence has settled comfortably over these hidden details, effectively subduing critical inquiry and rendering the county's hard history undiscussable.

There are no monuments to the black people who through legal enslavement were forced to care for white men, women and children, and to help white men build and maintain wealth and prominence in Washington County. There is no acknowledgement of racial terror as part of the story of Washington County. EJI's report on Lynching in America links

this silence of denial to ongoing injustice when it states that, "Avoiding honest conversation about this kind of history has undermined our ability to build a nation where racial justice can be achieved."[42] The Community Remembrance Project endeavors, through its memorial to Aaron, Anthony, and Randall, to inject honesty into discussions of the history of Washington County with a belief in the possibility of justice for all.

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At War and on the Home Front:
Letters and Diaries of the Parks Family, 1942-1945

Brief excerpts from a new book by Susan Parks-Spencer

Susan Parks-Spencer's blend of family letters, diaries, and photographs gives life to the effects of World War II on civilian life in a small Arkansas town, the role of women on the home front, and a soldier's experience of overseas combat. At War and on the Home Front *is available for $10 at the WCHS Bookstore (order by calling 479-521-2970 or online at www.WashCoHistoricalSociety.org).*

Friday – July 9, 1943
[Myrtle Parks' diary entry]

This morning about 6:00 we were waked by a terrific noise on the highway, I knew it was machinery of some kind but thought it was some kind of road building equipment stalled or something. We heard later it was Army equipment; tanks, tank destroyers, jeeps, etc. and the reason I thought it was stalled it took so long to go through. Arthur heard it, dressed and went to the highway.

Jim had a letter from Little Rock saying that the [Rationing] Board would have to get still tougher about tires, that the shortage is very acute.

Monday – February 19, 1945
[Barry Parks' diary entry]

Bombed Pola, Italy. This was the most unique and exciting mission I have been on. We were briefed for Vienna, but while we were on the way up there we started having trouble with the number 3 engine. Oil was leaking. Finally, we had to feather the engine and when we did we couldn't keep up with the formation, [and] even though we dropped two of the twelve bombs we still could not keep up. We left the formation and Doc decided we would bomb Pola. With one feathered engine, clear skies, and all alone, this was truly a brave venture.

Susan Parks-Spencer is a fifth-generation west Washington County resident who enjoys researching and writing articles about the history of that area.

Nixon came back to the chaff hole to try and sight the bombs and he got the bombs off before he meant to, but as unreasonable as it may sound we did hit in the target area. We dived as we were coming in on the bomb run and this must have been the reason for the flak being behind us.

This mission is the talk of the squadron now. All in all it was a mighty hectic trip and we feel very thankful that things came out so easily. Altitude over target 18,000.

[Their spontaneous bombing run to Pola was not recorded in Barry's official Army Air Forces mission record.]

The Parks and McCormick families of Prairie Grove with relatives, 1935. Standing, from left: Dr. E.G. McCormick, Mamie Gilliam McCormick, Ruth Fain McCormick, Arthur McCormick, Florence Bristow Phillips, Jim Parks, Berniece McCormick, Grover McCormick, Hattie Gilliam Bristow, Estelle Bristow, Myrtle McCormick Parks, Phil Phillips, Anne Magruder McCormick, Gordon "Obie" Bristow. Seated, from left: Donald Parks, Barry Parks, Gordon Phillips, Joe Parks, Dolly Anne McCormick, Jonathan "Buddy" Phillips. Photo by Loyd Hawley. Photo courtesy Susan Parks-Spencer.

Barry Parks, kneeling, second from left, with his B-17 crew after returning from a bombing mission to Brod, Yugoslavia, on January 19, 1945. Photo courtesy Susan Parks-Spencer.

In May Flashback *invited readers to submit stories about their pandemic experiences and thoughts. Lorna Pryor responded with this anecdote.*

Life in These Virus Times: "Howling for COVID"

By Lorna Pryor

In April, the evening newscasts dwelled on the concentration of the large number of COVID-19 cases in New York City. As the days passed, the New York City residents led the nation in expressing their gratitude to the first responders -- medical personnel, firefighters, maintenance employees, and an army of quiet life-savers who soldiered on.

The newscasts showed photos of NYC residents at open windows, on sidewalks, and in open areas, yelling their thanks each evening. Voices could be heard each evening at 8:00 p. m., expressing, in loud whoops, the thanks of the vocalists.

Another report told of a rural area, in another state, in which residents, whose nearest neighbors might live a half-mile away, wanted to express their thanks, too. One family went outside, at the proper hour, and howled and hollered for several minutes, only to be rewarded by faint yells from neighbors too far away to be seen. This response made an invisible bond between neighbors with similar sentiments.

Now to Fayetteville, Arkansas. Or daughter and her family live in Fayetteville, and reported that every evening at 7:00, a group of residents in the downtown area -- maybe around Washington Avenue -- stepped out into yards to yell their thanks. Area newspapers showed photos of these evening sessions.

Lorna Pryor and her husband Tom live in Fort Smith. Their daughter teaches in the English department at the University of Arkansas.

I wanted to join this effort, although we do not live in Fayetteville.

One evening, I stepped out on our carport at the stroke of 7:00, and tuned up. I was a bit unsure of what to yell, and settled on "Aw-rooooo, Whooo, Yeow," with variations. I let loose and had a great time. After about a minute of yelling, and while I was recharging, I was delighted to hear two individual dogs, some four blocks down the hill, tuning up enthusiastically. Then, we whooped together, and we bonded, vocally.

After about five minutes, the dogs and I sort of ran down, and I went inside to watch the news. As I walked in, my husband was answering the phone. His eyes were huge, and he said that there was a police at our gate, who wanted to come in.

I thought I knew why, and the humor of it began to well about throat level. I asked my husband that he get some identification, and the officer forwarded my husband to the downtown police office, where a dispatcher assured us that this was one of their officers, who had been directed to make a house call to this address, at the request of Lorna Pryor. (I am Lorna Pryor, and I had made no such call.)

The officer came down the drive, parked his vehicle, and came up the steps to our front door. He did not want to come in, and we had not had ANY visitors for weeks, so we talked through the screen door.

I was so tickled by this time that it obviously scared the young officer. I assured him that it was not I who had called 911, and that I had no idea who did. The officer was not amused. My husband was not amused, and I was convulsed, but trying to keep in contained.

My guess – and it is only a guess – is that some of our neighbors (the nearest being several blocks, several fences, and a grove of trees away) heard me yelling my thanks to the first responders. They translated my yells as being cries for help. "One of those old people has had a fall, or a heart attack, or lost consciousness," might have been their guess. Rather than make the trip to our house, only to find – maybe – a person who needed much more than a concerned neighbor, ... they just called 911, identified themselves as Lorna Pryor, at our correct address, and hung up. Mission accomplished!

Just for the heck of it, I may go out to the carport and howl again, BUT I will first alert the Police Department that I am not being stabbed, and my husband has not lost consciousness, and that there is no cause for alarm.

Or, I may not.

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Visiting on the Fayetteville Square in August during the election year of 1938. Claude Fuller was running on the Democratic ticket for reelection to the U.S. House of Representatives where he had served since 1929. He lost, along with about 70 other Democrats. Among various dissatisfactions, Americans faulted FDR's New Deal for not ending the Great Depression. Fuller returned to practicing law in Eureka Springs, where he died in 1968. Photo by Arthur Rothstein, courtesy the Library of Congress Farm Security Administration/Office of War Information Photograph Collection, LC-DIG-fsa-8b33025.

Washington County Historical Society Writing Awards

12th Annual Competition for Articles on the History of Washington County

The Washington County Historical Society announces the 12th annual manuscript competition for the Walter J. Lemke Prize and the Lessie Stringfellow Read Prize with a call for submissions.

Topics can address any aspect of Washington County history, including archeology, lives of individuals, or records of institutions, and can be set in any time period. Both professional and amateur historians are invited to submit articles.

A $250 prize is offered in each of two categories. Winners will be recognized at the society's annual meeting in October:

- The Walter J. Lemke Prize for best article on Washington County history, with preference given to subjects outside Fayetteville.
- The Lessie Stringfellow Read Prize, with preference given to the best article about Fayetteville.

Manuscripts will be judged on contribution to knowledge about the county's history, originality of the subject, and use of primary and secondary sources. Manuscripts must be original material, and not previously published. They must be typed, preferably include endnotes, and run from 2,000 to 4,000 words, excluding endnotes. The title page should be headed: "WCHS Prize," followed by the manuscript's full title, and the author's name, mailing address, telephone number, and email.

Entries become the property of the Washington County Historical Society and will not be returned. All submissions will be considered for publication in *Flashback*. WCHS reserves the right to award one or no prizes.

All submissions for both prizes will be deposited in the Special Collections Department of the University of Arkansas Libraries. Submissions should be emailed or mailed by **June 30, 2021**. *Email to* Patsy G. Watkins at pwatkins@uark.edu. *Mail to* Lemke Prize, Washington County Historical Society, 118 E. Dickson Street, Fayetteville, AR 72701.

In Recognition of Women's Suffrage

The year 2020 may have been a rough one, but on the up side, it marks the 100th anniversay of women's suffrage in the United States. On August 18, 1920, the Nineteenth Amendment became part of the U.S. Constitution: "The right of citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or by any State on account of sex." Washington County women, such as Lessie Stringfellow Read – a founding member of the WCHS – led the fight for voting rights in Arkansas.

Within a few years, Winslow voters elected an all-woman city government, which this float in the Rogers Apple Blossom parade celebrated. The women civic leaders from Winslow rode beneath a banner boasting that "Apple Blossom Land Has the Only All-Woman City Government."

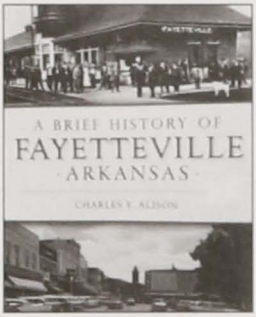
A float in the Rogers Apple Blossom Parade in the 1930s features the "Only All-Woman City Government from Winslow, Arkansas." Photograph is courtesy of the Rogers Historical Museum, Rogers, Arkansas.

The WCHS Bookstore *suggests . . .*

The WCHS offers these books featuring Fayetteville for sale online at http://www.washcohistoricalsociety.org and at Headquarters House.

(The) Square Book: An Illustrated History of the Fayetteville Square, 1828-2016
Anthony Wappel and J.B. Hogan
$30

An exhaustive record of the Fayetteville Square from 1828 to 2016. *The Square Book* is "organized as a walking tour through the past and present of the historic heart of the city." (Ethel Simpson) Wappel and Hogan collected photographs, newspaper clippings, advertisements, and legal records to present this chronicle of Fayetteville.



A Brief History of Fayetteville, Arkansas
Charles Y. Alison
$20

Author and historian Charlie Alison details pivotal events that shaped Fayetteville from its founding in 1828 to the present day.

Images of America: Fayetteville
Charles Y. Alison and Ellen Compton
$20

Some of the lesser-known and most historic images have been selected for this pictorial history of Fayetteville, covering 1865 to 1965. Images are primarily from the Washington County Historical Society Collectioon at the Shiloh Museum of Ozark History and from the William Simeon Campbell Collection in Special Collections at the University of Arkansas Libraries.

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Current Rates (subject to change)			
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65	4.7%	Husband 65, Wife 60	4.0%
70	5.1%	Husband 70, Wife 65	4.4%
75	5.8%	Husband 75, Wife 70	5.8%
80	6.8%	Husband 80, Wife 75	5.3%

Rates are for illustration purposes only. The Arkansas Community Foundation will design a gift annuity to benefit you and the Washington County Historical Society.

Through a charitable gift annuity, you can increase your retirement income, postpone capital gains tax, and receive an income tax deduction, all while making plans for a significant legacy gift to your community. Find out how you can support the Washington County Historical Society through a charitable gift annuity.

Contact Stacy Keenan
Executive Director
Fayetteville Area Community
Foundation, a local affiliate office of
Arkansas Community Foundation
Email: fayettevillearea@arcf.org
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Flashback
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